# CHINA

English Policy Towards the Foreign Treaties Revision.

The Burlingame Mission and United States Representation in Pekin.

Coal Mining, the Telegraph, Territorial Exploration and Shipbuilding.

The Loung Emperor Taking a Wife and One Bundred and Twenty Candidates.

American Commerce and General Trade.

By mail from China we have the following special correspondence, presenting a complete and very im-cortant report of the situation—political, imperial, trial and commercial-existing in the ancient

be Foreign Treaties Revision—British Policy Delay-The Burlingame Mission-War aports from the North-The New Coal -Imperial Matrimony-A Wife for the Emperor—American Naval Mission to Coren—French Clerical Missionaries—A Govat Arsenal-Telegraph Extension-Brade and Finance.

Hone Kone, April 19, 1868. The chief political event of the last six weeks, inting alike to citizens of the States and subjects of European nationalities, has been the announcement that the British Minister has consented to put of the revision of the British treaty with China until influence of Mr. Robert Hart, a clever and not parosibly the important post of Inspector General Maritime Customs, and yet more really that of hief adviser regarding foreign matters to the Reent. The Chinese are, it is said, determined to anul, if possible, those clauses in the various treaties uterior. Mr. Hart, being consulted as to how this retrograde step was to be accomplished, advisedstly, that strong pressure should be put upon the British Minister to delay the revision of his treaty as long as possible, knowing that the other representa-tives and the Chargé d'Affaires for the United States would not be likely to take action independent of the

eration of the Burlingame Embassy. There is but ointed envoy and suite (foreign and Chinese) will we been among you. There is, however, one point which the attention of readers, both in the United tates and Europe, may profitably be drawn. Premuch talked of "revision" of the treaties does extend to any but the commercial articles. To and, therefore, of abrogating any privilege already conceded, is nonsense, and it is to be hoped that United States and Europe, to any movement of a clearly retrograde nature. I have some difficulty in

sition so obviously preposterous.

Secretary, John McL. Brown, is a very able man, and was the best collequial Chinese scholar in the British service, and I do not doubt that much will uncement that Mr. J. Ross Browne had

een appointed American Minister to Pekin caused stonishment out here. Some of the paper talk of his literary talents in a way which would make us think we had drawn a prize in the way of epresentatives. Knowing nothing of him beyond e gossip of the very small American circle here, 1 of offer any very original remarks. The preailing opinion seems to be that Williams, the present Charge d'Affaires, should have got the appointment. But, then, he is only a profound Chinese scholar and an able man, but is useless as a political partisan; so of course he is passed over. Talking of him, his Swatow, has just returned to California, having re-sused to avail himself of the liberal offer of the, in-

brother H. O. Williams, Commissioner of Customs at Swatow, has just returned to California, having refused to avail himself of the liberal offer of the, Inspector General to commence the study of Chinese at some forty-five years of age.

Rumors are as usual rife of "rebels," "Nienfei," ac., in the neighborhood of Pekin and Tienisin, but they are so unreliable that I scarcely like to add to their circulation by recording them as facts. The Chinese up there are as usual in a state of pitiable fright, but foreigners laugh at the idea of there being any danger. Still there is, undoubtedly some foundation for the rumors, the atter stagnation of trade at Tientsin being proof positive that something is sames. Native militia have been enrolled and the ramparts put in a state of defence at that port, while day after day comes some fresh rumors of imperial losses and rebel victories. It is, in fact, almost an impossibility to arrive at the true state of affairs. It must not, however, be imagined that the rebels in China bear any resemblance to those engaged in rebellion elsewhere. These movements now rather resemble the "bread riots" of England than the Taeping rebellion, which was really an organized attack upon the government of the country. An overflow of the Yehow river, a bad barvest, a long drought or some such occurrence is the usual cause. The starving peasants, driven to desperation, loot the houses and shops of their more fortunate townsmen to get bread; and so a riot commences, which speedily swells into a petty rebellion. This will explain the constant recurrence of "rebel intelligence" from China sources, and may serve to check the absurd importance attached to such items of news by American and English journalists. At the present moment three hordes of these so-called rebels are in movement—the Taepings from Honan, the Nienfei from Shansung and the Mohammedans from Shensi. Among these latter alone is there any approach to political feeling against the Mantehou government.

The United States steamer Shenando

larer in that the Viceroy has consented to allow of Chinese availing themselves of foreign help in working the coal mines of the province of Chikang. This, though much sneered at by the English papers here, is a greater concession than it appears at first sight. It means that foreign sid, foreign mechanical appliances and foreign science will be welcomed, and if the chance be availed of there is little doubt that the first step will have been made towards developing by civilized aids the enormous resources of the empire.

that the first step will have been made towards developing by civilized aids the enormous resources of the empire.

On the 27th March a grand eeremony took place at Pekin, the details of which cannot fail to interest your lady readers. The young Emperor, fourteen years of age, having been deemed to have arrived at an age when a wife is indispensable, was duly furnished with that addition to his household. There were one hundred and twenty Chinese young ladies as competitors for the honor, the final decision being left to the Dowager Empresa. History telieth not how the rival claims are decided, but a "competitive examination" for an Empresship is at least a queer idea. The boy Emperor is said, however, to have a "veto" on the ultimate selection, a privilege which he has, I hope, exercised wisely. When all the begien tracks of writers become too well worn they may turn to China for the incidents of a "sensation" hovel. If public report be true they will find enough and to spare in the annals of the reigning dynasty. It seems strange to find the romance of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainmental" still lingering about the court of a reigning monarch in the mineteenth century, even though that monarch be the Emperor of pigtailed China.

The French seem to possess a most extraordinary power of enforcing their demands upon the Chinese. While the British and Americans are diplomatizing the French are quietly intimating that, if their denoand be not compiled with, there will be a resort to force. Some time since the French missionaries at Shanghae made demands for the cession of certain hands which had formerly been in their possession.

shan."

It is a great pity that we have not a few practical American engineers out here to make an attempt towards working these same Si-shan mines. Richard Pumpelly, whose able paper read to the Smithsonian Institute threw much light upon the geology and mineral riches of North China, was an earnest advocate of foreign appliances being pressed upon the notice of the Chinese. Properly backed by the Minister and Consul a man can obtain aimost any concession from the Chinese government; and Lam convinced cate of foreign appliances being pressed upon the notice of the Chinese. Properly backed by the Minister and Consul a man can obtain almost any concession from the Chinese government; and I am convinced that a little pressure, judiciously applied, would place Americans in a position of overwhelming superiority as regards these matters towards the native government. At present American induence is palpably declining before that of France, which works for "an idea"—said idea being the good treatment of its missionary priests. It may be tolerable that Great Britain, with so much at stake in China, should have a preponderating infuence. But there is no reason why, as is now the case, the States should occupy a (political) position below not only that of France, but that of Prussia, Russia, Spain and even (sad to say) Portugal also.

The abandonment of the much-talked-of projects of the telegraph company which was going to do such wonders in China has caused a good deal of "chaff" from the English and a slight feeling of annoyance on the part of Americans resident in the far East. Dr. Macgowan is now voted a "humbug," his projects insane jand the company he represented as little more than a "gas-evolving" swindle. Vers likely they are quite right in having abandoned their former plans; but the venerable and stout Esculapius came out with such a fourish of trumpets that his fall in public estimation has been the greater.

Bishop Afford, of Victoria, has just been upon a tour roand the ports, and has excited a good deal of sarcastic comment by issuing a prayer for the use of the English clergy resident in China, in which they pray that British subjects may, "under the protection" of Chinese officials, enjoy peace and quiteness &c. This has roused the anti-missionary party, and even such yapers as the Shanghae Heraila and Hong Kong (China) Mail, which generally support the

saits are summed up in the fact that "his Honor's health is much improved thereby."

The island of Hainan has just been explored by Mr. Swinhoe, the well known naturalist and late British Consul at Amoy. Nothing has been published in the papers, but I am able to give a few particulars of the results he has arrived at from confidential sources. The island is about 120 to 150 miles in its longest diameter, and is laid down most errocously in all existing charts. The southern half

of science than to merchants.

The following, which I extract from a North China The following, which I extract from a North China paper, is of much importance to commercial interests:—'At some of the outports a circular letter has been received by British Consuls from Sir R. Alcock, calling for information as to why all mention of the desirability of bonded warehouses had been studiously omitted from every memorial on the revision of the treaty, except that from Tien-tsin. His Excellency's surprise at the omission is natural. It is diment to see why the bonded system is less applicable in China than elsewhere. Indeed it would have seemed that merchants would be only too anxious to introduce a scheme that must relieve them from the present unjust system of payment on unsold goods. How is it that this constant

an this eterma playing of second indule. Surely American interests in China are of sufficient importance to warrant a little exhibition of zeal in their favor.

The report of the Shanghae Steam Navigation Company to December 31 is most satisfactory. The balance sheet showed that during the past year gross carnings had been made to the extent of over \$800,000. This would just pay all the liabilities of the company and enable it to start free of encumbrance, and this course will shortly be taken. Meetings have also been held of the North China and China Fire Insurance Companies. The former has been most successful, having accumulated \$78,000 tacls in addition to its 250,000 tacls paid up capital. The directors were asked to consider the propriety of reducing the limit from 75,000 tacls. The China Fire has been less fortunate. It has still 00,000 tacls surplus, beyond its capital; but it has suffered heavy losses, and the shareholders seem inclined to wind it up at the can of the current year. At the meeting almsion was made to a scheme for organizing a new one. It is suggested that the nominal capital should be the same as at present, but that 500,000 tacls should be paid up and security given by the shareholders for the remaining half of the value of taclr shares. These results are, considering the business losses of the past year in China, eminently satisfactory and (Americans being largely interested in all of them) reflect credit on their directors.

The settlement of the important case of Dent 2 Co.'s bankruptcy is still pending, owing to the overredned sense of conscientiousness possessed by the Chief Justice at Hong Kong and the opposition of the bank at Shanghae, it is now stated that the partners will obtain their directors.

A fine vessel named the Yang-tzu was launched on the 6th March at Shanghae, it is sufficient to predict anything with certainty. Much sympathy is feit for Mr. John Dent who has been the himocent sufferer for the misdeeds of others.

A fine vessel named the Yang-tzu was launched on t

Despite the sneers and remonstrances-of English-men, the "new Yankee settlement," as it is called, on the old factory site at Canton, has already begun to papers most strongly opposed to the step taken by Measrs. Russell bear unwilling witness, and I am really tempted to believe that in the course of a few years the well known "old factories" will once more hold their own as the centre of Canton trade. I would refer readers interested in Canton matters to a voluminous work recently published at Hong Kong. It is entitled the "Treaty Ports of China and Japan." and a lively idea may be gained of this part of the world from the sections devoted to Canton and Hong Kong.

The various markets call for no very special reeark, further than that imports are improving, owing to favorable advices from the Indian and home markets. The tea season has not yet opened, and minds (if they would only stick to it) not to be too precipitate this year in buying up at all hazards. Exchange is rising and a more hopeful tone pervades everywhere. The latest quotations are given herewith, dated Hong Kong, April 17:—Opium—Patna, cash, new, \$645, sales; Benares, cash, new, \$635, sales; Malwa, cash, \$675, sales; on time, Patna, new, \$647%, sales; fourth sales Patna, \$635, sales; Malwa, cash, \$675, sales; on time, Patna, new, \$647%, sales; fourth sales Patna, \$635, sales; Malwa, cash, \$675, sales; on time, Patna, new, \$647%, sales; fourth sales Patna, \$635, sales; Malwa, cash, \$675, sales; on time, Patna, new, \$647%, sales; fourth sales; lemmay, \$16 a \$22, sales. Rice—B ngal and Manila, none; Siam, Salgon, Rangoon, &c., \$1 50 a \$2, sales. Exchange—Bank bills on Calcutta at three days' sight, 218½rs., quoted; on London, at six months' sight, &s. 4d. sales. Gold leaf—\$24 25, quoted. Syce—10 per cent premium; bar silver, 11½ per cent premium, sales. Hong Kong and Shanghae Banking Co.'s shares, 15 per cent premium old, 3 per cent premium new, quoted. Hong Kong and Whampon Dock Co.'s shares, \$40 per share (210), quoted. Union Dock Co.'s shares, 20 per cent discount, quoted. Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamer Co.'s shares, \$150 per share premium, quoted. China Traders' Insurance Co.'s shares, \$150 per share premium, quoted. ninds (if they would only stick to it) not to be too

#### MEXICO

General Rivera's Rebellion-His Proclama-

MEXICO, May 14, 1868. prevailed for the past twenty-four hours that General Aureliano Rivera has pronounced against the genal government, and that he has issued a proclamation declaring that the present Congress and the Ex-ecutive were not constitutionally elected and that

dent Juarez and family from Chapultepec, where they have been since early in April, was so well bethere with a large force of cavalry to guard the place. There are no guns mounted upon Chapdic-pec and the earthworks and fortifications are rather dilapidated. This afternoon it is rumored that General Rivers had declared he would cut off the supply of food from the city in a few days. We anxiously wait to record the steps which the government will institute to suppress General Rivera—whether money or powder will be used. General Velez is here. He is said to have remarked that he finds it difficult to fall in with Negrete, inasmuch as the latter, at a few moments' notice, finds no difficulty in breaking up his command into small parties and scattering to the mountains and secret hiding places. We hear nothing new from Negrete. The great excitement Lodgs is in regard to General Rivers.

The document is signed by Generals E. Huerta, M. Negrete, J. N. Cortina, J. N. Mendez, B. Tellez, P. Vega, A. Martinez, V. Jimenez, I. Zepeda, S. Canales, F. Chavarria, S. Escandon, P. Noriega, G. de la Cadena, J. Toledo; Colonels Catarino Fragoso, Leon Ugalde, R. Flores, A. Santaré, M. Rivera, Juan Termo Losé Incian C. Sofomayor, R. Res. C. Argan Togno, José Inclan, C. Sotomayor, R. Ros, C. Arena, J. Leon. Captain Miguel Romero and a thousand others. Rivera signs last and states that he will answer for all the others.

The manifesto of General Leonardo Marquez covers seventy-three pages octavo, and contains very little that is new to the reader who has followed the

that is new to the reader who has followed the course of events in Mexico:—

He cites an order from President Miramon to shoot the prisoners at Tacubaya for their insurrectionary complicity, and leaves the odium of that measure on that General. He also cites a number of instances where he pardoned those who had undertaken to assassinate himself. He also throws upon Miramon the responsibility for having taken the specie from the British Legation in 1800. He then tries to clear himself of the charge that he helped to get up the intervention and betrayed his country to the foreigner. There is nothing new or striking in this part of the document. As to having betrayed the Emperor, he asserts that Baron de Lago must have misunderstood the Emperor in the conversation in which Lago pretends to have heard the charge. He maintains that he was not ordered to go to Querétaro with troops from the capital. He asserts that he chapiain of the Emperor is his witness that Maximilian never uttered a word disparagingly of Marquez. He concludes by stating that should a foreign foe invade his native soil he prays God to grant him the favor of dying in defeace of her independence.

The Defection of General Rivers-Plans Favor of a Regency Under Ortega-Steam Line from Hamburg to Vera Craz-Con-

The Spanish mail steamer Marsella arrived here Sunday evening from Vera Cruz and Sisal. Her advices from the Mexican capital are up to the 17th per elegraph, and from Vera Cruz to the 20th.

Revolutions were decidedly on the increase in un-fortunate Mexico. General Aureliano Rivera, as rumored when the French steamer left Vera Cruz on the 14th, has indeed pronounced against the government, and this insurrectionary movement has engrosse public attention, almost to the exclusion of all others. The all necessary proclamation was issued from the mountain fastnesses of Ajusco, and General Rivera has since taken possession of the little village of San Nicolas, but twelve leagues from the capital. The number of his adherents are vari ously estimated at from 700 to 1,200. The government is accumulating troops at San Angel to the number of about 1,000 men to fight him, and 300 had

sudya. Szechem is his od disturbed a state that he has been obliged to modify his original plan of operations.

At Ching-tu Mr. Cooper fell in with the embassy despatched by the Rajah of Nepan to demand satisfaction from the Chinese government for the discourteous treatment to which it subjected a former embassy, a refusal to accord which will result in a declaration of war. Danger from such a source will add considerably to the aiready grave egibarrassements under which the Pekin government already labors.

I see that literature is beginning to take root in Hong Kong. A China Magazine, illustrated with photographs, has aiready been started. Noise and Queries in China and Japan has gained a respectable place in public estimation since it was first brought out in 1867, while a China Punch, containing local hits, with lithographic litustrations, meets the views of less studiously inclined people. It is much to be regreted that there exists no American paper—property so called in the far East. But a circle of some four or five induced subscribers will hardly tempts adventurers into the field.

Stephen Phes has very little to compisin of his success, I should think, in this part of the world, and he appears well pleased therewith. He has been busy picking no material for a new entertainment, which he calls "5,600 seconds in Chins and Japan;" which, judging from his former efforts, will be interesting and amusing. He leaves by the steamer to day, intending, I believe, to return and make his tour of india in the autumn.

And now, after noting some of the changes in our naval squadron in these seas, I may lay aside the quill. The United States corvette Hartiford, bearing Commander Goldsborough's flag, left this for Singapore on the 21st March, there to awast the arrival of Representation in the place and affect had provided to the study of the enumeration of Generals Cortins and Chavarria, however, and provided the provided to the calls "6,600 seconds in Chins and Japan;" which, judging from his former efforts, will b

The large town of Rio Verde, in the State of San Luis de Potost, had been occupied by a force of insurgents, who, like Negrete, Rivera and the Puebla revolutionists, were proclaiming Ortega for President. A strong column of troops had left San Luis de Potosi city to their encounter. It was said the insurgents had murdered the Prefect of Rio Verde. The town of San Ciro de Albercas, in the same State, has pronounced for Marquez, the Regency and religion.

Another much more important movement in favor of the Regency had taken place at Jalpan, in the State of Queretaro. It had been supported by similar ones in Tolima and Cadereyta, and the imperial insurgents were even threatening the city of San Juan del Rio, on the direct route from Mexico city to Queretaro city. There was considerable excitement among the government officials at the latter place on account of these movements, and serious apprehensions were entertained that they might soon embrace the far greater portion of the State, as it is one wherein the imperialists were most numerous and determined in their support of Maximilian.

There is no news from either Negrete or Galvez, and the failure of the government to Induige in its customary weekly paper victory over these leading armed advocates of Ortega and the Regency, respectively, presuposes that these generals are progressing in the accomplishment of their plans. In confirmation of this view we note the return of General Francisco Veter to the capital without General Negrete as prisoner, whom he had been commissioned to arrest or destroy. He says it is very difficult to defeat Negrete, as he constantly cludes him by going to the mountains, dispersing, &c., which may be all true; but the cluding, somehow or other, appears to be principally on the part of Velez, since he has gotten back to Mexico city, and Negrote remains muster of the situation about Tulancingo. It is reported that Galvez has declared his willingness to make common cause with Negrete and support Ortega in lieu of the Regency. If this he done no doubt all the other parties supporting the latter cause will doubte Galvez, their most prominent leader in arms now in Mexico, and the Ortega party will indeed become a formidable contestant for supreme rule.

The proximity of General Rivera's force to the

nent leader in arms now in Mexico, and the Ortega party will indeed become a formidable contestant for supreme rule.

The proximity of General Rivera's force to the capital caused the circulation of a rumor that he meditated an attack upon Chapultepec, where President Jurez and family had been resulting since April. So strongly was the belief at the national palace, that one night three hundred cavalry under Colonel Soyera were hurriedly sent to the protection of Chapultepec. Since then the President and family have deemed discretion the better part of valor, and on the 16th returned, bag and baggage, to the palace in the city. As another proof of the measiness created by General Rivera's nigh attendance, the officers and soldiers of the garrison of the capital were under orders to remain at their quarters both by night and day, ready to march at a moment's notice. A number of non-commissioned 'officers, too, had been arrested for shipposed complicity with the Rivera movement. However, the same thing had also occurred among the garrison at Vera Cruz.

The three lately captured leaders in the Tabasco insurrection, Jimenez, Romero and Ceaha, were sentenced to the death penalty by court martial; but on the petition of one thousand ladies of the State, President Juarez commuted the penalty into life imprisonment. Would-be Governor Saens is reported as having abandoned the main land of Tabasco State and gone over to the Stand of Carmen. This is questionable.

In the State of San Luis de Potosi most of the

and gone over to the sland of Carmen. This is questionable.

In the State of San Luis de Potosi most of the

courts are closed for want of funds to pay the judges and defray the expenses of the sessions. A most unfortunate and discreditable state of things for a State of 35,000 square miles, 400,000 inhabitants, and by nature most bountifully endowed. But continued civil war will ruin any country in the long run, as here exemplified.

nature most bouncing encowers recivil war will rein any country in the long ron, as here exemplified.

Two very rich men, Señors Tomas Rodriguez and Exivuis Avila, were kidnapped by bandits near Cuernavaca, and now \$6,000 is asked for their ransom. The Legislature of Zacatecas has repealed its decree dissolving the municipality of Rio Grande. It has also freed woollen and cotton textures manufactured within the State from the tax of five per cent imposed by the law of April, 1863.

The Apaches are again reported as committing great depredations in Sonora.

Mr. Perry, an English gentleman, while riding on the road from Chapultepec to Mexico city, followed by his servant, was attacked by six robbers, but he succeeded in killing one by a shot from a pistol with which he was fortunately provided, whereupon the other five fled. This occurred at only one-third of a mile from the city limits.

Frederick Johnson, late British Consul at Tampico, died there on the 13th. His body will be sent to England.

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A line of steamers from Hamburg to Vera Crnz, touching at Aspinwall and Kingston, is about being established. It will consist of six steamers and run semi-monthly trips.

The election in Yucatan came off on the 24th. There was great excitement among the different political parties on the subjects at issue. A decree published by the general government establishes two military colonies in Yucatan and Campeche, to consist of five hundred meneach. General Alatorre's troops were rendexyousing at Sisal, preparatory to embarkation for Vera Crnz. Troops to relieve them had passed through Orizaba.

A horrible crime has been perpetrated at Huesca by Antonio Noriega. On the sth one of his companions, named Aniecto Mejia, endeavored to ravish the daughter of an old man named José Acebedo, who, in the defence of his child's honer, killed the bandit. He thereupon surrendered himself to the nauthorities and was sent to jail. Five days subsequently Norlega came to the place with part of his band, had the old man taken out of jail and immediately shot. This bandit must not be confounded with the Ortegan general of the same name of Norlega, whose baptismal name is Fedro and not Antonio.

Antonio.

Congress has voted nearly all the several appropriations necessary to the Military and Navai Department, but not precisely as reported by its Finance Committee. The appropriation for the military starf of the Secretary of War was stricken out of the report, as also that for the formation of a second battation of engineers. After considerable discussion, that for the government artillery schools was passed. Congress has also passed the Custom House Appropriation bill, and voted \$10,000 as a donation to the "Poor Asylum" of Mexico city. On the 19th, Congress was occupied in the discussion of the Zangronitz Railroad concessions, and three sections of the bill had been approved, only pending one article (subvertion). President Juarez has signed and promiting at the Congressional decree suspending the guarantees of article 13 of the constitution and portions of those of article 21. The suspension is to last till the end of this year, and is only applicable in cases of conspiracy and "those crimes destructive of the public peace." Newspaper publications, whether decined seditions or not, are not included in this withdrawal of guarantees; nor are national and State functionaries for acts done in their official capacities. The Executive approval to court martial sentences of death is no longer required; but sufficient time between condemnation and execution must be allowed as to permit appeals for Presidential elemency.

### THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following named officers have been con missioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the New York National Goard during the week ending

May 20:-Second Brigade-Sidney E. Morse, engineer with rank from February 20, vice B. S. Church, re-

Third Infantry-Ed, J. Corbett, captain, with rank from April 16, vice Moeser, resigned.

from April 16, vice Moeser, resigned.

Sixth Regiment—J. Anthony Morschlauser, adjutant, with rank from May 1, vice J. H. Ingersoll, resigned: Charles H. Raynor, commissary of subsistence, with rank from May 1—original vacancy.

Tenth Infantry—Stephen Weaver, captain, with rank from April 20, vice D. Cuicel, resigned: Matchias A. Hook, second lieutenant, with rank from April 20, vice Stephen Weaver, promoted, Electenth Infantry—Charles Albert Ebert, chapiain, with rank from March 20, vice J. L. Wilkins, resigned.

Eleventh Instantry—Charles Afbert Ebert, chapitain, with rank from March 20, vice J. L. Wilkins, resigned.

Frenty-third Instantry—William P. Sands, first lieutenant, with rank from May 4, vice George McMilian, promoted; H. Herbert Hogins, first lieutenant, with rank from May 7, vice Albert G. Kelley, commission vacated by orders from general headquarters.

Sily-ninth Instantry—Peter McQuade, captain, with rank from March 16, vice Thomas P. Powers, resigned; John J. O'Donoghue, first lieutenant, with rank from March 16, vice John Hickey, resigned; Mchael O'Rorke, captain, with rank from March 19, vice John Hickey, resigned; Mchael O'Rorke, captain, with rank from April 18, vice George I. Tyson, resigned; W. A. Elmer, first lieutenant, with rank from April 18, vice W. A. Elmer, first lieutenant, with rank from April 18, vice W. A. Elmer, promoted.

Ninety-sizth Instantry—Christophe Flecke, first lieutenant, with rank from April 15, vice Courad Geib, promoted.

The following resignations were accepted during the week ending May 30:—

Ninth Instantry—Quartermaster C. H. Douglass, May 24.

Fenth Instantry—Colonel L. A. Lennox, to date

Ninth Infantry—Quartermanter
May 24.

Tenth Infantry—Colonel L. A. Lennox, to date
June 1; Captain J. P. St. Jonn, to date June 1.

Fifty-first Infantry—Colonel J. Dean Hawiey, May
21; Lieutenant Colonel E. C. Fellows, May 26.

Seventy-second Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel Leter J. Barnes, May 30; Major H. B. Howard, May 30;
Nunety-second Infantry—Adjutant James Williams,
to date June 1.

Ninety-second Infantry-Adjutant James Williams, to date June 1.
Caccirry Squad, Ninth Brigade-Captain Henry Dorr, to date June 1.

### AQUATIC AFFAIRS.

The Atlantic Boat Club have elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year:-President M. B. Arnold; Vice President, J. Edward Russell. M. S. Arnold; Vice President, J. Edward Russell; Recording Secretary, D. Wright; Corresponding Secretary, Both Benson; Pressurer, Cozimer Tag.

On Monday afternoon, June 18, there will be a single scull race for \$500, \$250 a side, off the Elysian Fields, between Connors (amateur) and Blue, a professional and one of the Bigier crew. The distance will be five miles.

On Monday, June 24, John Tyler and Walter Brown will pull a two mile straight race with tide, off the Elysian Fields, single sculls. A few weeks ago Tyler beat Brown in the Charles river regatta at Boston and a second race will be uplied on the 18th on the Schuylkill river.

THE PLAINS.

Correct Indian Traders—The Crops—Emi-gration to Kansas—Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, May 31, 1868.

The Indian troubles on the line of the Union Pacific pretty unsettled state. There have been two serious outrages within the past ten days. On Tuesday a band of Cheyennes, numbering nearly forty, made a sortle upon the camp of a Mr. Losse's wagon train, about twelve miles from Coyotte, and before the men could seize their arms. The second outrage was of a more fearful character and occurred further south in the Osage reservation. Almost immediately after the treaty with this tribe was signed on Wednesday agreeing to the sale of their land a Mr. Dunn reported to the Commissioners that his brother and his partner (Mr. Anderson) had been murdered, scalped, and their heads severed from their bodies, at Walnut creek, on the 17th inst. The Commissioners called a council immediately and de-manded that the murderers should be given up. It appears that Mr. Dunn recognized two of them-on named Hard Rope and another young dare devil. The younger chiefs demurced at the demand; but Mr. Dunn, who sat on his horse, revolver in hand declared his determination to put a builet through Hard Rope, whereupon the two were given over to tried by the civil authorities. Colonel Sheri-dan, of the General's staff, left Fort Leavenmatter. General Sheridan also started yeslerday morning for Coyotte to look after the troublesome savages there. A party of troops started up the road in the same direction at midulght on Friday. It is evident that, although with the exception of these incidential hotilities, the Indians on this line of railroad (the eastern division) are not arrayed is any force, they are discontented and unreliable, and there is no expectation here that peace commissions will effect much to secure the safety of wagon trains over the plains. The fact that obstructions were found on the track when the cars were returning from the scene of the roll mear Coyotte, bringing the wounded man to Fort linyes, shows the devises spirit which animates the rowing bands of Cheyennes with the mean as well as red men at the bottom of these outrages; but of this there is no positive proof. We know, however, how much certain parties are interested in keeping up a state of wat—parties whose occupation would be gone if the Indians were at peace and no soldiers required on the plains. While many tribes, like the Osage, for instance, are willing to sell their lands and move to new hunting grounds farther West, there are plenty of discontented indians who are so jealous of the incursion of the railroads, who are suspicious of being cheated in their dealings with the white man, and whose suspicious, I fear, are greatly strongthened by the evil actions of the Indian traders, that they will neither solde by treaties nor refran from occasional raids. Many of these who, a few years ago, were friendly allies of the traders across the plains to Texas and New Mexico, and would assist to recover stolen stock, are now become morose and unfriendly, many among the Chieopees, Cananches and Ottawas. The Osage treaty recently signed at the mission near friuntoid, which is rich valley land, some good timber land and one of the ground of the company being required and fifty miles in length and fifty miles in width. The indians located there number only three thousand five hundred souls. Much is rich valley land, some good timber land and agood deal bluths with rather poor soil. It will now be thrown op up the road in the same direction at midnight on Friday. It is evident that, although with the exception of these incidental hotilities, the Indians on thi

be thirty-five bushels to the acre, but on some bottom lands it will reach fifty. Corn has not been planted so late in thirty years as in this seasan, but it is showing up vigorously everywhere, and though late in the market perhaps will give a copious yield. Hardly any of the produce of this country goes East. It is sent westward to supply the government posts and the non-grain raising countries. West. Much of the wheat will go to Texas this season, as the grasshoppers have devoured nearly all the young wheat in that State, leaving not enough for seed. When the railroads are opened to the South there will be no limit to the prosperity of this region of country, and it cannot be many years before Nebraska and Kanasahave a continuous steam highway to the Guif. Railroads absorb all men's thoughts. It is the railing pussion of the hour. How the wealth of these rich valleys can be carried to the Pacific and the Guif and there coined into gold is the vital inspiration of labor and industry, of lobbyind and speculation. But the Indian frouble must be got rid of before the expectations of the railroad men are fulfilled. The red man scowls upon the flery iron horse which drives away his buffaloes and his antelopes, the mainstay of his existence. They are plenty now on the plains about fort Harker and Fort Hayes, but they are dwinding away gradually and must soon disappear altogether.

If anybody fancies that because Leavenworth is "on the plains" it must necessarily be out in the wilderness he is mistaken. A population of thirty thousand persons (with room for a hundred thousand, six banks, two of them, of course, "national biesnings," haif a dozen hotels, as many churches, a free college and six daily newspapers can make civilization anywhere. Lving in an amphitheatre of hills rising one behind the other, with highly cuitivated valievs lying between them, dotted with pleasant farms and environs that can hardly be surpassed in beauty, this frontier and pioneer city of the plains seems a marvel when we remember that it

## THE UNION PACIFIC BAULBOAD.

Within the past four years the press of all parts of the Atlantic States have discussed the Pacific Railroad, its future trade, influence. &c., in all their possible shades and bearings, and almost all have agreed in treating of it in the most sorid style. A trip over the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha, made within a few days, on which I took care to have the best possible points of observation, ied me most emphatically to the opinion that hetween what the people of the Atlantic States have read about this road (viewed from an engineering point of view) and what the foad actually is there is a very wide discrepancy.

The Union Pacific Railroad has always been repre-

sented as a first class road. This it is not in any possible sense, and that others have represented it to be so I am charitable enough to believe is due, first, to the fact that newspaper writers who have treated of it were not posted on railroad engineering; second, that they took their reports about it from second and interested hands believing that they were being correctly informed; and, third, to the fact that few or none of them rode over any part of the road on harretuck or selected a point on the cars from

which they could command a good view of of being a first class railroad I u by pronounce the Union Pacific road to be ity qualified to rank as a third class road, and I too, well knowing of what I speak, that it would not be accepted by competent engineers Europe as a slow freight line for the conveyance

is the ties, upon the quality of which to a very large extent depends the estimate which is placed upon a chestnut or the very best pine. Upon the Union Pacific, for over three hundred miles, the ties are 6 cottonwood, a kind of wood which is so spongy. lifeless and generally worthless that it is used for no purpose whatever but that of fuel, and it makes but a very indifferent kind of that article even. It takes no hold of the rail splikes, for there is no grip in it. It warps up at each end, and is the last wood on the continent that should have been used for ties. So utterly worn out are these cottonwood tier that there is not one of them in the road now that does not need replacing, although the most of them are not down more than two years. Each cost the company \$1.25 to \$1.50, besides the expense of Burnetizing them—i. e., injecting sulphate of zinc into the wood. This process rendered the wood almost as heavy as lead, but it did not, on all hands it is admitted, make it any more lasting. Five years was the longest time the cottonwood ties were expected to last, while a good tie will last seven to ten; but the fave years are not up, and yet the whole line, as I have said, now requires new ties. Only to the worst ladgment and economy, or to a determination to use only the cheapest and, therefore, the most obtement landerials is due the selection of cottonwood ties.

The next thing which strikes the eye on this road is the bridges and culverts, all of which up to Cheyenne, with about a dozen-exceptions, are of pine wood—a thing unheard of for general use on a railroad. And if rough, makeshift, careless and slight work was ever bestowed on a railroad upon the vital department of bridges and culverts, it has been so bestowed upon the Union Pacific road. Contractors and bridgemen with whom I talked agreed with me in saying that the culverts and bridges are utterly unfit for the work, and but that the road is one of yesterday would ere this have given the most costly evidence of their unifitiess. There are two bridges, one one thousand five hundred feet long, across Loop-Fork river, and another two thousand six hundred and forly feet long, across the North Platte, each of which is a stone truss bridye; but in each cottonwood, a kind of wood which is so spongy lifeless and generally worthless that it is used for

been run and perfect levels maintained.

In many, very many, points on the road proper ballasting has been shamefully neglected, and the ites between the rails are left bare and gaunt, instead of being covered in with earth. This neglect gives the road the appearance of a rough corduroy

tics between the rails are left bare and gaunt, instead of being covered in with earth. This neglect gives the road the appearance of a rough corduroy one.

Grades on the Union road are left undressed, and seamed deeply by rains, caves, &c., giving the road the roughest and most careless appearance.

These are the main faults in the Union Pacific road, and they more than bear out my assertion that the road is barely up to a third class standard. It has been built, as plainly as daylight, for a day—for any object rainer than a lasting one. The road up to Cherebne requires new ties, new bridges, new culvers, and general dressing and repairing of grades, &c.

If the Government Commissioners reported the Union Pacific road to be a first class road they shamefully and outrageously abused the most sacred duty intrusted to them. In one of its pamphlets the company says:—'The Union Pacific Railroad is a government officers, and to a large extent with government money." All the more reason, therefore, only the road should be built in a first class manner. The government is paying for it. It is to be our representative and longest road in its entirety; it is to be the great iron highroad across the continent, and from its builders the maion has the right to demand a first class road in every possible respect, upon which human life shall be safe. Instead of being this, however, it is one which European engineers will laugh at, and upon which, if not rebuilt within three or four years, it will be in the lights tegree dangerous to travel.

To get the rails laid over the ground in such a way that it will be possible for the locomotive to travel, upon them, to get the government subsidy in the shortest possible time, and to be able almost monthly to make faming newspaper aunouncements about another section being opened for trade and travel, seem now to be the sole objects of the Union Pacific Company.' And so, indeed, it would; but the old fogies alluded to would have being the proper authorities as to tithat we can run; this

made to go slow. We want the Pacific Railroad completed at the carliest possible day, but it is better that ten, aye, twenty years, should be taken for its proper completion than that our great continental highway should be built in cowpath fashion.

Before this trip is up I shall, if spared, reach the Pacific, slope, from which point I shall send the Heralice, slope, from which point I shall send the Heralice as a critical and truthful an account of the western half of the Pacific Railroad (the Central Pacific of California) as I have in the foregoing pages given of the road on this side; and in conclusion let me say I feel entirely confident that all who come out and see this road will agree with me in every statement. I have made about it, provided, first, that they have sufficient knowledge about railroading to know a good road from a bad one; second, that they will walk or ride on borseback over some portions of it at lenst, and that they will ride on the rear platform of the rear car when on a train, so that they can command a good view of the road bed, &c.; third, that they do not believe, as nearly all who have written about this road have believed, interested reports—they must see and judge for themselves about everything; fourth, they must not let any one connected with the road know that they are inspecting it, and above all they invest keep their judgments unprepubliced by refusing to accept of any pass or favor from those who will waylay them to obtain favorable reports. These are the simple requisites that I ask, and if they are compiled with I feel as certain as of my existence that all, and more than all, that I have here said of the Union Pacific Railroad will be fully borne out.

in the Protestant Episcopal Convention, sitting in Charleston, S. C., on the 15th inst., an interesting report relative to the number of churches damaged or destroyed in the diocese during the war was read by the Rev. C. C. Pinckney. The report gives a touch ing picture of the sad condition of once happy and prosperous religious congregations in the South, and concludes as follows:—"To sum up the losses of the diocese it appears that ten churches have disappeared; that twenty-two parishes are suspended; that eleven parsonages have been burned; that every church between the Savannah river and Charleston has been injured, some stripped even of weather boarding and flooring; that almost every minister in that region of the State has lost home and library; that along the entire seaboard, from North Carolina to Georgia, where our Church had fourished for more than a century, there are but four parishes which maintain religious services; that not one, outside the city of Charleston, can be called a living, self-us-taining parish, able to support a minister; that their clergs live by fishing, by gaming and mechanic arts; and that almost every church, whose history appears on this record, has lost its communion plate, often a minister and venerable set, the donation of an English or colonial ancestor. The pecuniary losses might be repaired if the diocese were as in days gone by. But in its present impoversand condition, no hope remains of speedy retoration. This generation can scarcely behold it." destroyed in the diocese during the war was read by

A DESPERATE FIGHT.—Two colored men, named Lem Woodson and Wash Shields, quarrelied yesterday, upon the bluft, just below the suspension bridge, on this side of the river. Woodson is a married man, and it seems that he got it into his head that he other had matter his wife. He accorded Shields, as we have stated, upon the Brink of the bluff, and the two speedily came to hard words. The latter whisterd out a razor, and, throwing out the keen and saming obate, made a pass at Woodson, who received a shallow cut around the right eye another pass, and he lost a bit of one est said a small chip from his neck. Shield now dropped his razor and grasped the other around the body, and in an instant sent him whirling over the precipice down fits feet into the swollen waters of the Cumberland. Fortunely, the man hardly grazed the lower margin adjacent to the water, into which he felt with a savage plash. He arose presently to the surface and struck out for the shore, which he reached with a few vigorous strokes. The blood was streaming from cuts on his face and neck, and as he came up to the bank he presented a really ghastly appearance. There was much excitement in the neighborhood, and scores of people were soon on the spot. It was found upon examination that Woodson's wounds were of a very slight character, and that, moreover, he had sustained no particular damage from his savage fall and cold ducking. Shields, immediately after throwing his adversary in the river, fed and made good his escape.—Nashe with the river, fed and made good his escape.—Nashe